United Nations E/C.2/2010/2/Add.14

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
16 October 2009

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2010 regular session
25 January-3 February 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31*

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies	2
2.	Global Youth Action Network	5
3.	International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	7
4.	Watson Institute for International Studies	9
5.	Women's Federation for World Peace International	12

* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

09-50049 (E) 021209

Please recycle

1. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (Special; 1997)

I. Introduction

Aims, purposes and main course of action of the organization: The Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS) is an independent regional non-governmental organization founded in 1993. It aims at promoting respect for the principles of human rights and democracy, analysing the difficulties facing the application of international human rights law and disseminating human rights culture in the Arab region as well as engaging in dialogue between cultures with respect to the various international human rights treaties and declarations. CIHRS seeks to attain this objective through developing, proposing and promoting policies, legislation and constitutional amendments. CIHRS works on human rights advocacy in national, regional and international human rights mechanisms, research and human rights education, both for youth and ongoing professional development for human rights defenders. CIHRS is a major publisher of information, a bulletin, an academic quarterly journal, and scores of books concerning human rights. A key part of the CIHRS mandate is to help shape the understanding of the most pressing human rights issues within the region and then to coordinate and mobilize the key players and NGOs from across the Arab world to work together to raise public awareness about these issues and to reach solutions in line with the international human rights law. CIHRS enjoys observer status in the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. CIHRS is also a member of the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network, the Euro-Mediterranean Non-Governmental Platform and the International Freedom of Expression Exchange. CIHRS is registered in Egypt. CIHRS was awarded the French Republic Award for Human Rights on 10 December 2007.

Significant changes in the organization: Since 2005, CIHRS has integrated the international advocacy component into its programmes' activities. Starting in 2008 CIHRS has had an international advocacy programme that ensures its sustainable engagement with the various international and regional human rights mechanisms, including the United Nations Human Rights Council and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: The following meetings, all related to the United Nations Human Rights Council, were attended by representatives of CIHRS: (a) fourth session, Geneva, Switzerland, March 2007, submitted a written statement entitled "Civilian Protection within Armed Conflicts of the Arab Region" and delivered two oral statements on violence against women; (b) fifth session in Geneva, Switzerland, June 2007, submitted two written statements entitled "Credibility of UN Rights Council rests on the adoption of reforms this June" and "The human rights and humanitarian situation in Darfur: the need for peace, protection and accountability"; (c) sixth session (first part and resumed), Geneva, Switzerland, September 2007 and December 2007. During this session, CIHRS delivered a total of four oral statements on the human rights situation in Darfur; (d) fourth special session on the human rights situation in Darfur, Geneva, Switzerland, December 2006, held a parallel event at the Council regarding the human rights situation in Darfur; (e) seventh session, Geneva,

Switzerland, March 2008, delivered one oral statement entitled "Review, rationalization and improvements of mandates: Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of freedom of opinion and expression" and submitted one written statement entitled "Limitations imposed on the right of association in the Arab region: human right defenders and civil society organizations under attack". CIHRS held a parallel event on human rights defenders in Africa; (f) eighth session, Geneva, Switzerland, June 2008, where CIHRS submitted the four following written statements: "Evaluating of the UPR process dealing with Bahrain and recommendations to reform the universal periodic review procedures"; "Independence of the judiciary in the Arab world"; "An attempt by the League of Arab States to repress regional media freedom and control satellite channels"; "Precedent set by Arab States threatens legitimacy of the universal periodic review process". During the same session CIHRS delivered eight oral statements on achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner; Morocco universal periodic review; Algeria universal periodic review; the first session of the universal periodic review including four Arab States; evaluation of the universal periodic review process when dealing with Bahrain; the siege and legal ban on several human rights groups imposed by the Government of Bahrain; general comments on the universal periodic review process; (g) ninth session, September 2008, Geneva, Switzerland. CIHRS submitted six written statements on United Nations resolutions on combating defamation of religions; enforced disappearance in the Syrian Arab Republic; defamation of religions in Egypt; judicial proceedings of the International Criminal Court against the President of the Sudan, and the international community's obligation to support the International Criminal Court; 16 years of Algeria's failure to bring an end to enforced disappearances; human rights in Palestine: between the hammer of Israeli occupation and the sickle of internal conflict. CIHRS also delivered six oral statements on the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan: the report of the fact finding mission to Beit Hanoun; reports of the High Commissioner and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination xenophobia and related intolerance on the topic of defamation of religions, the panel discussion on the question of missing persons; the role of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the effective promotion and protection of all human rights and as an inspiration for human rights defenders everywhere. CIHRS organized a parallel event regarding the misuse of the concept of defamation of religion.

United Nations Human Rights Committee: Session of the Commission held in Geneva, Switzerland, July 2007, contributed to the debate on the human rights report for the Sudan.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) conferences and meetings: (a) co-organized a meeting with OHCHR held in Cairo in December 2007 to discuss the methods of activating the Arab Charter on Human Rights; (b) Regional Seminar on Upholding Human Rights While Countering Terrorism (Middle East and North Africa region), Amman, October 2008, organized by OHCHR. CIHRS attended and lobbied on the effect of counter-terrorism measures on public freedoms in Egypt; (c) consultative meeting on the development of a comprehensive human rights strategy for Africa. Meeting organized by the OHCHR Regional Office in Ethiopia held in Ezulwini, Swaziland, in May 2008. In December 2008, OHCHR invited the CIHRS Director for a round table discussion

about the CIHRS 2008 annual report, entitled *From Exporting Terrorism to Exporting Repression*.

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights: Attended thirty-ninth, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of the African Commission for Human and Peoples Rights held in the Gambia, May 2006, Swaziland, May 2008 and Nigeria, November 2008 respectively. CIHRS delivered a number of oral interventions, and lobbied on a variety of subjects including human rights defenders and protection of civilians in Darfur.

African Union: Attended ninth and eleventh African Union Summits in Ghana, June/July 2007 and Egypt, June/July 2008, respectively. CIHRS lobbied on a variety of issues including the protection of civilians in Darfur and the situation of African asylum-seekers in Egypt.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: During the reporting period focused more on the rights of minorities and women's rights to participate in the democratic space as well as the question of political participation in general. CIHRS inherently believes that empowering women and marginalized cultural as well as religious communities in the Middle East and North Africa would eventually benefit the global cause of the Millennium Development Goals.

Activities in support of global principles: Strengthened the capacities of communities in the Middle East and North Africa in the transition to democracy, through the study of problematic management of the transition to democracy; focused on appropriate strategies and priorities, and issues of freedom of association and expression, the independence of the judiciary, elections, and women's rights. This has been done through organizing and holding several national and regional conferences in Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, the Sudan and France. CIHRS released tens of publications in both Arabic and English to increase the awareness of Middle Eastern intellectuals and activists to the recent challenges to the process of democratization in the region and its implications for social and economic development.

Human rights education: During the reporting period, was involved in the organization of nine training courses, both inside and outside Egypt. In addition to the sixteenth annual summer school for human rights, with around 40 participants each, CIHRS held three tolerance workshops, aimed at Egyptian youth; a training of trainers workshop for women's rights; two training sessions on the International Criminal Court for lawyers from Darfur; two international human rights mechanisms training sessions for Egyptian activists and professionals; and one training session on international human rights. The Institute participated within the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network, as a member of the Working Group on Human Rights Education and Youth, in the organization of the 2008 summer school in Turkey.

Protection of civilians in armed conflicts: CIHRS took a legalistic, apolitical approach when dealing with the protection of civilians in armed conflicts. As such, CIHRS was the first Arab human rights NGO to analyse and monitor the human rights situation in Darfur since the beginning of the conflict in 2003, as well as the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, Iraq, Yemen and Lebanon. CIHRS used regional and international instances such as sessions of the Human Rights Council and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to

communicate its position. In 2006, CIHRS joined and helped organize a joint fact-finding mission to eastern Chad to interview Darfur refugees. CIHRS organized several regional workshops and conferences for journalists, columnists and media presenters from 13 Arab countries as well as a conference to discuss the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East region. The CIHRS advocacy campaign in this regard consisted of publishing several books and reports. CIHRS was the first organization to call for a special session of the Human Rights Council on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories (December 2008).

2. Global Youth Action Network (Special, 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization: The Global Youth Action Network (GYAN) is a 501 (c) 3, not-for-profit organization, launched in 1996 and registered in the State of New York, United States of America. GYAN's mission is to facilitate youth participation and intergenerational partnership in global decision-making; support collaboration among diverse youth organizations; and provide tools, resources and recognition for positive youth action. GYAN works to raise awareness about global issues among young people and youth organizations, and to share information and resources that help to build their capacity to be leaders in their communities and in their countries. GYAN distributes information about United Nations activities to its members and network through blogs, newsletters, publications and printed material. GYAN facilitates youth participation in decision-making through consulting with its member organizations on issues relevant and important to young people and submitting written statements to the Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Change in organizational affiliations and by-laws: Since 2002, GYAN has worked in partnership with TakingITGlobal, a charitable organization registered in Toronto, Canada, carrying out many joint programmatic efforts to engage young people in global issues. In 2008, the two organizations entered into a strategic alliance, which further deepened their partnership. The two organizations remain separately registered and governed organizations, but pool operational and programmatic resources to increase the reach and impact of programmes. The same year, GYAN adopted revised by-laws. The by-laws clarified the rights of member organizations; the purpose, governance and structure of the organization did not change.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: GYAN monitored and attended meetings and conferences at the United Nations that were relevant to our member organizations. In partnership with NGOs, Governments and United Nations entities, GYAN organized side events and workshops at several meetings. GYAN submitted written statements to the Commission for Social Development, as the functional commission which dealt directly with issues related to youth. Finally, GYAN contributed to expert group meetings on youth organized by the Programme on Youth within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Examples of participation and contributions at United Nations Headquarters, New

York were: (a) Expert Group Meeting on Goals and Targets for the World Programme of Action for Youth: "Youth in Civil Society" and "Youth and their Well-Being" (May 2008). The GYAN Executive Director and programme staff presented results of research and contributed to the dialogue and outcome documents;[1] (b) Expert Group Meeting on Goals and Targets for Monitoring the Progress of Youth in the Global Economy (May 2007), contributed to the dialogue and outcome documents; (c) Commission for Social Development (2005-2008), participated as observers, advocated for increased focus on young people, and organized orientation sessions and side events. In 2008, GYAN submitted a written statement based on a consultation with its members;[2] (d) Commission on the Status of Women (2005-2008), participated as observers and organized side events. In 2007 GYAN partnered with UNICEF to consult with children and young people and prepare an advocacy report;[3] (f) Commission on Sustainable Development (2005-2008), supported the work of the Commission Youth Caucus, attended the sessions as observers, and organized and participated in side events; (g) at the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of 2007 (July 2007, Geneva), attended the Annual Ministerial Review as observers.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: GYAN cooperated with several United Nations specialized agencies to raise awareness of United Nations activities among children and young people. Specific projects in collaboration with UNICEF include (partial listing): (a) consult with children and young people on what can be done to improve the implementation of the rights of the girl child[4] 2006-2007 and on conflict zones, to contribute to the Machel Study 10-year Strategic Review[5] 2007-2008; (b) partnership with the United Nations Population Fund and UNAIDS to create the Global Youth Coalition on HIV/AIDS, a network of young HIV/AIDS activists that provided capacity-building and facilitated participation in international conferences[6] 2005-2008.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: GYAN implemented a range of activities to raise awareness and support the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: (a) served as the secretariat for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Youth and the Millennium Development Goals, which compiled case studies, best practices and policy recommendations on how Governments and international institutions can involve young people in achieving the Goals. The final report was launched at the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2005;[7] (b) partnered with the United Nations Millennium Campaign and TakingITGlobal to raise awareness and mobilize youth networks for action around the Goals. A Millennium Development Goal Youth Campaign Kit was created and distributed to hundreds of youth organizations around the world[8] (2005); (c) since 2005,

---

[1] Presentation available at http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/egm_unhq_may08_vidar_ekehaug.pdf.

[2] Statement available at http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=E/CN.5/2008/NGO/17&Lang=E.

[3] Report and background at http://www.unicef.org/voy/takeaction/takeaction_3724.html.

[4] Details available at http://www.unicef.org/voy/takeaction/takeaction_3724.html.

[5] Details available at http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/theyouthreport.html.

[6] Details available at http://www.youthaidscoalition.org/.

[7] Details available at http://www.tigweb.org/themes/mdg/youthinpolicy.html.

[8] Details available at http://www.tigweb.org/themes/mdg/campaign_kit.html.

participated in the Global Call to Action against Poverty, in particular as founding member of the Children and Youth Task Force. GYAN has mobilized its members around the annual Stand Up against Poverty event since its launch in 2006.

Activities in support of global principles: Circulated information about United Nations international days, events and celebrations in support of United Nations global principles. In particular, organized its members and youth globally around the following events: (a) Global Youth Service Day: in partnership with Youth Service America, coordinated an annual global celebration of young volunteers. Several United Nations agencies, including United Nations Volunteers, served on the International Coordinating Committee for the celebrations; (b) World AIDS Day: GYAN and its Global Youth Coalition on HIV/AIDS has mobilized its members to celebrate World AIDS Day every year since 2005.

3. International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Special; 1981)

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes: The purpose of the organization (EAFORD) is humanitarian, emanating from the principle of the equality in dignity and rights of all human beings and people. The specific principles and objectives of the organization are set forth in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The organization adopts all legitimate means of contributing to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination everywhere, and attempts to organize efforts for that purpose to ensure a greater measure of effectiveness, including the following: (a) collection of information and preparation of studies and references on racism in general and the dissemination thereof; (b) development of awareness of the racism problem and its danger to the human community, human dignity and world peace through publications, conferences, seminars and other methods; (c) confirmation of the moral and human values of equality and justice without discrimination; (d) exposure of the interrelationship between racism, colonialism and imperialism; (e) cooperation and support with efforts of NGOs engaged in combating racism and racial discrimination; (f) performance of such other activities as may contribute to greater understanding among people on the basis of equal worth and dignity of all human beings. For example, EAFORD grants occasionally Fellowship Awards to graduate students and presents an international award for the promotion of human understanding.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: As it has done for over three decades, EAFORD continued to engage in a number of activities and projects, often in cooperation with the United Nations or NGOs concerned with human rights and the elimination of racial discrimination. Activities of EAFORD were directed towards the realization of the objectives of the United Nations by fighting discrimination in all fields. Some of these activities during the period under review included: (a) convened seminars and conferences under joint auspices with universities, NGOs and the United Nations on racism and racial discrimination in general, and on self-determination of Palestinians and rights and conditions of indigenous peoples and minorities, especially in Geneva, New York and the Middle East; (b) oral and written interventions in numerous conferences and

seminars organized by NGOs and the United Nations and its bodies; (c) United Nations International Meeting on the Question of Palestine in Geneva in March 2005 and United Nations International Conference of Civil Society in Support of the Palestinian People in September 2006; (d) all sessions of the Human Rights Council in 2006, 2007 and 2008, and made interventions under agenda item 2 "Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General"; item 3 "Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development"; item 4 "Human rights situations that require the Council's attention"; item 5 "Human rights bodies and mechanisms"; item 7 "Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories"; item 8 "Follow-up and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action"; item 9 "Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action"; segment on Mr. Dugard's report on the occupied Palestinian territories; segment on Mr. Scheinen's report on human rights and terrorism; segment 23 on Mr. Diène's report on racism; (e) all meetings of the Commission on Human Rights in 2005, and made interventions under agenda item 4 "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and follow-up to the World Conference on Human Rights"; item 5 "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation"; item 6 "Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination"; item 7 "The right to development"; item 8 "Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine"; item 9 "Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world"; item 10 "Economic, social and cultural rights"; item 11 "Civil and political rights, including the questions of (d) Independence of the judiciary, administration of justice, impunity; item 14 "Specific groups and individuals"; item 17 "Promotion and protection of human rights"; item 18 " Effective functioning of human rights mechanisms" and item 20 "Rationalization of the work of the Commission"; (f) Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in 2005, and made interventions under agenda item 2 "Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories"; item 3 "Administration of justice, rule of law and democracy"; item 4 "Economic, social and cultural rights"; item 5 "Prevention of discrimination" and item 6 (b) "Specific human rights issues: contemporary forms of slavery"; (g) International Conference on Addressing the Humanitarian Needs of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons inside Iraq and in Neighbouring Countries, United Nations Office at Geneva, April 2007; (h) meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference in 2007 and 2008, as well as preparations for the establishment of the Durban Review Conference Coordination Committee for NGOs; (i) EAFORD is a member of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) and its NGO Special Committee on Human Rights, Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination and Decolonization and NGO Working Group on Human Rights Education, and of the World against Racism Network (WARN); (j) provided information to United Nations treaty bodies and special procedures including committees and working groups dealing with specific questions of racism and racial discrimination and submits observations, recommendations and reports to

the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as to international expert bodies and NGOs; (k) organized and sponsored briefings, round tables, and seminars, for example: seminar on the responsibility of the United Nations for the protection of human rights: a dialogue on the responsibilities of the international community and the United Nations human rights machinery and round table on human rights in Iraq, in March 2005 during the sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights; round table on the independence of judges and lawyers, in June 2007 during the fifth session of the Human Rights Council; briefings on the rule of law and human rights and on human rights situations that require the Council's attention and side event on the right to health in the context of armed conflict in March 2008 during the seventh session of the Council; briefing on the independence of judges and international tribunals: keeping human rights in and politics out, and a conference-debate on the right to health and a safe environment in September 2008 during the ninth session of the Council; (l) EAFORD Executive Council members held annual meetings (2005-2008) convened at the EAFORD international secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. Among the projects highlighted were key actions to be undertaken with a special focus on the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice concerning Israel's apartheid wall in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. EAFORD continued to mobilize resources and support United Nations system-wide actions to defend the interests of peoples who are victims of racism by promoting knowledge about and commitment to all appropriate measures that ensure respect for, and the rule of, international law; (m) Plan of Action for the first phase (2005-2009) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education. EAFORD continued to assess progress made since the launch of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004), and every year directed communications to ministers of education worldwide to include human rights education in their country's school curriculum and to commemorate Human Rights Day in all educational institutions. Efforts drew the attention of NGOs and United Nations bodies to the need to support and promote human rights education for groups suffering from discrimination, and the importance of taking into account the views of civil society actors and NGOs in the preparation of the draft United Nations declaration on human rights education and training that the drafting group of the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council has set in motion; (n) circulated/distributed several reports by its international secretariat and Executive Council members offering the media and press interviews and reviews focusing on equality and anti-racism in the promotion and protection of human rights standards, cutting across regions and cultures; (o) information was provided regarding United Nations activities and the role EAFORD plays in combating racism and racial discrimination; maintained contact throughout the year with the United Nations and international organizations.

4. Watson Institute for International Studies (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Brown University's Watson Institute for International Studies ("the Institute") supports the activities of faculty, visiting scholars and policymakers engaged in research on global development, security, media, environment, culture and identity, and governance. It also educates students of international relations, development

studies, Latin American and Caribbean studies, Middle East studies and South Asian studies. The Institute is uniquely positioned among peer research institutions and other NGOs in its inclusion of scholars from a wide range of academic disciplines and practitioners from around the world, and particularly from the developing world, as it actively bridges the work of international academics and practitioners to advance peaceful global development. In this context the Institute has long worked closely with the United Nations, other key international governmental organizations, national Governments and NGOs.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: The Institute engaged a working relationship with the United Nations, and its work was of considerable significance to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Institute researchers participated in United Nations efforts in areas including counter-terrorism, peacekeeping, human rights, climate change and more. Activities took place both at United Nations sites and at the Institute. For example, a Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Climate Change (goal 7: Ensure environmental stability) and the Chair of the African Union-United Nations Panel on Peacekeeping are both Brown University professors at large based at the Institute. They and others with development experience and United Nations portfolios, including several countries' ambassadors to the United Nations, joined with our scholars in relevant fields to increase the understanding of global issues on campus and beyond. With global development and international relations as two core areas of research and teaching, the Institute's work implicitly and explicitly supported the Millennium Development Goals and other principles of peaceful global development. One of the Institute's primary research endeavours was the Globalization and Inequality Initiative (goal 1), which analysed emerging and persistent inequalities excluding many groups and even entire nations from the potential benefits of globalization. The Institute helped new generations focus on today's global challenges. Examples included high school curriculum units published at the Institute, such as its "The United Nations: challenges and change", part of the Choices Programme; the undergraduate programmes mentioned in section I; a graduate programme in development; summer institutes on development and governance for scholars from the developing world; and environmental policy training for mid-career scholars and practitioners from the developing world (the Watson International Scholars of the Environment). Undergraduate and graduate students were provided with fellowships to analyse problems and opportunities throughout the developing world; examples included an undergraduate internship in the summer of 2008 with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (goal 6) in Thailand and one in the summer of 2005 with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (goal 2).

The United Nations World Summit on the Information Society: Participated in the summit in November 2005 in Tunis, advocating information technologies for development (goal 8).

United Nations Security Council debate: "Strengthening international law: the rule of law and the maintenance of international peace and security", June 2006. An Institute report, "Strengthening targeted sanctions through fair and clear procedures", was discussed and made an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council (see A/60/887-S/2006/331).

Thirteenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: December 2007, Bali, Indonesia. Three representatives of the Institute attended to advance climate change policies (goal 7).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in field and/or at Headquarters

United Nations Security Council, Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee: Driven by concerns for human rights, due process and effective targeted sanctions, Institute researchers engaged in a range of collaborations with States Members of the United Nations and officials. The official United Nations document on fair and clear procedures for targeted sanctions, now being updated, is leading to the formation of an international consortium of scholars to study the effects and effectiveness of United Nations targeted sanctions. The United Nations and the Institute drafted a memorandum of agreement on a project on terrorist financing indicators. During the reporting period the Institute led a seminar for senior staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on these issues in December 2006; conducted a workshop, co-sponsored by OHCHR in November 2006; and co-sponsored a symposium in April 2007 on "Enhancing the implementation of United Nations Security Council sanctions", opened by the Secretary-General, with representatives of the Secretariat including the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, the Security Council Affairs Division and the Department of Political Affairs.

Department of Peacekeeping Operations: An Institute anthropologist who researches the impact of peacekeeping operations on local citizens cooperated with the Department's Conduct and Discipline Unit on recommendations on sexual exploitation and abuse. This included a train the trainers meeting in January 2007 in Brindisi, Italy, and nearly 150 follow-up interviews at the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo. Also, a United Nations political affairs officer with peacekeeping oversight spent the 2007/08 academic year at the Institute.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): Brown was designated a UNEP "flagship university" for its Watson International Scholars of the Environment programme (goal 7) for policy training for professionals throughout the developing world (57 programme graduates to date from 40 countries). Institute researchers have also actively participated in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change formed by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization (goal 7).

United Nations Climate Change Secretariat: The Institute in 2005-2007 helped track trends in State and non-State actor participation in climate negotiations (goal 7).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): An expert consultation was held at the Institute in April 2005 on draft principles on housing and property restitution for refugees and other displaced persons for adoption by UNHCR (goal 1).

OHCHR, UNICEF and the World Health Organization: In March 2005 an expert meeting at the Institute was organized by a visiting professor at the Institute who led the United Nations Study on Violence against Children (goal 4). This same professor was based at the Institute from 2007 to 2008 when he authored, as Special

Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, his report (A/HRC/6/14) to the Human Rights Council. The Institute co-sponsored UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Mia Farrow's 2007 lecture at Brown on Darfur.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals and other global principles: The sections above include references to the Millennium Development Goals addressed. Further examples of the Institute's many more works addressing the Goals and global principles are: (a) nuclear non-proliferation: published the award-winning book, *The Nuclear Taboo*; (b) goals 7 and 8: journal issue on the role of the developing world's businesses in mitigating climate change (*Studies in Comparative International Development*, vol. 42, Nos. 3-4); (c) peacebuilding: "Speculations on the prospects for the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission" (*Disarmament Forum*, Issue 2, 2007); (d) goal 8: article entitled "Making space for civil society" (*Social Forces*, vol. 86, No. 3); (e) goal 8: retreat for international social entrepreneurs: "Sustaining social entrepreneurship: helping good works stay well" (at the Institute, September 2008).

5. Women's Federation for World Peace International (General; 1997)

I. Introduction

The aim of Women's Federation for World Peace International (WFWPI) is to realize a peaceful and harmonious global family. The organization's four major purposes are: empowerment of women worldwide; the reinforcement of family values; a sound upbringing of children; and building partnerships for peace through the cooperation of women. There are two major areas in which we work to attain these goals: (a) poverty eradication projects through service projects including building and running schools and vocational centres; microcredit programmes; foster parents and scholarship programmes; agriculture and food aid; AIDS prevention programme; sanitation and nutrition guidance and medical aid; and (b) the reconciliation and peacebuilding "Bridge of Peace" sisterhood project.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: **2005**: (a) **United Nations Headquarters, New York**: Forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women; 58th Annual Department of Public Information NGO Conference; and organized a workshop, "Girls' education: a key to poverty eradication" as an NGO parallel event at the Commission on the Status of Women; (b) **Geneva, Switzerland**: sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights; fifty-seventh session of the Subcommission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights; and jointly organized two panel sessions ("Mapping peace in Africa", "Crimes committed in the name of honour") and a consultation on the draft resolution on the right to development (item 7) at the Commission on Human Rights; (c) **Bangkok**: eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and jointly organized one NGO ancillary session; (d) **Kobe, Japan**: seventh International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific, and held an exhibition booth with a PowerPoint presentation and photo panels on AIDS prevention education.

2006: (a) **United Nations Headquarters**, New York: Fiftieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and held a workshop, "Creating an enabling environment for women's participation", as an NGO parallel event; and 59th Annual Department of Public Information NGO Conference, and held a midday workshop, "Education, A key element of human security and sustainable development" and a luncheon meeting, both as NGO side events; (b) **Geneva, Switzerland**: sixty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights, and submitted a written joint statement on specific groups and individuals (item 14); first, second and third sessions of the Human Rights Council, and submitted a joint oral statement on the mandates of special procedures (item 6).

2007: (a) **United Nations Headquarters**, New York: Fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, and organized a workshop, "Transforming value systems to eliminate violence and discrimination against and enhance the status of the girl child", as an NGO parallel event; informal preparatory meeting for the first Annual Ministerial Review of the Economic and Social Council; (b) **Geneva, Switzerland**: sessions of the Human Rights Council: fourth session, joint written statement on human rights education and learning in the institution-building of the Human Rights Council (item 2); fifth session; and sixth session, joint NGO statement on follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (item 8) and joint statement on technical assistance and capacity-building (item 10); Annual Ministerial Review of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, and held an exhibition booth of three success stories at the Innovation Fair as a parallel event.

2008: (a) **United Nations Headquarters**, New York: Fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held a workshop, "Mobilizing grass-roots partners to finance empowerment and change lives, one woman at a time", as an NGO parallel event and submitted two joint written statements; Annual Ministerial Review of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, submitted a written statement to the substantive session of the Council and held an exhibition booth of two success stories at the Innovation Fair as a parallel event (the success stories are posted online at www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo/irene); (b) **Geneva, Switzerland**: seventh session of the Human Rights Council, and submitted a joint written statement, "Promotion and protection of all human rights" (item 3); eighth session, for which we organized pre-meetings and drafted a joint oral statement on "Gender equality and economic reform" (item 8).

During the reporting period submitted written joint statements to the Conference on Disarmament on justice, peace and security, 2006; human security, 2007; and women, war, weapons and conflict prevention, 2008.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters 2005: United Nations Headquarters, New York, attended (a) a forum on the global perspective on ending racial discrimination in commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The Director and Senior Adviser to the Office of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) was one of the panellists; (b) a forum on intensifying HIV prevention, leading up to World AIDS Day. The Director of UNAIDS in New York, the Ambassador of Malawi to the United Nations and the Director and Senior

Adviser to UN-OHRLLS were the panellists from the United Nations system. The following contributions were made by WFWPI representatives: submission of the article "Dignity: cornerstone of a culture of peace" to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and posted at www.eolss.net and submission of the response to the Secretary-General's report "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" and posted at www.un-ngls.org/sgreport-ngo-comment.html. Financial assistance presented for the victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami: 300,000 yen to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Japan and $3,000.00 to the UNICEF through US Fund for UNICEF in New York. **2006**: the Associate Administrator and Director of the Bureau for Development Policy of the United Nations Development Programme gave a PowerPoint presentation entitled "Partnering for change; realizing the Millennium Development Goals together by 2015" at United Nations Headquarters, New York. **2007**: a senior representative of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs gave a presentation at the International Forum for Women, "International humanitarian support and information for humanity", sponsored by WFWPI in Kobe, Japan. **2007-2008**: Cooperation with the World Bank for the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Project by accepting 160 ex-combatants as students at the WFWPI-operated New Hope Technical Institute in Rwanda.

2008: the Director and Senior Adviser to UN-OHRLLS gave a presentation at an NGO parallel event at the fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women sponsored by WFWPI; the Deputy Chief of the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and the Director of UNAIDS gave presentations on NGO perspectives on the Millennium Development Goals: women's innovation for sustainable development sponsored by WFWPI at United Nations Headquarters, New York in connection with the Annual Ministerial Review; the Special Adviser to the Director of UN-HABITAT gave a presentation at the symposium "Let's create a happy world: international society and the role of NGOs" sponsored by WFWPI in Fukuoka, Japan. Financial assistance was granted by WFWPI in Jordan to the UNHCR Jordan Office in the amount of 500,000 yen for the attendance of 2,000 Iraqi refugees at the international football game sponsored by the Norway Football Association and $6,500 for uniforms and equipment for a football team of 100 young Iraqi refugee players supported by WFWPI Jordan. Joint sponsorship with the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the WFWPI Fourth Forum on the Eradication of Poverty, "Global public health and the eradication of poverty", at the 2009 Annual Ministerial Review at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The Chief of the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Director of the World Food Programme in New York and the Director of UNAIDS in New York were panellists from the United Nations system; also included were the Ambassador of Equatorial Guinea to the United States and five other representatives from civil society.

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: Contributed in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe and Oceania. Major actions undertaken were (data reflects total numbers of people served from 2005 to 2008): (a) **goal 1**: **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**. Target 1 — Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day. **Action**: 519 women participated in microcredit projects, started small businesses and succeeded in achieving economic independence. Target 2 — Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all. **Action**: 2,251 women and

girls graduated from WFWPI vocational schools and either got a job or started their own business. Target 3 — Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. **Action**: provided school lunch for 1,678 pupils and students in WFWPI schools; (b) **goal 2**: **Achieve universal primary education**. Target 1 — Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling. **Action**: 3,061 pupils received primary education and graduated from WFWPI-built and -managed schools; 1,724 pupils received financial support from the Foster Parents Programme and scholarships to attend elementary school; (c) **goal 3**: **Promote gender equality and empower women**. Target 1 — Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015. **Action**: 50 per cent of students who enrolled and attended WFWPI elementary and secondary schools were girls. Nine hundred women in Europe participated in a campaign of seminars and conferences on gender equality and empowerment of women organized by WFWPI; (d) **goal 4**: **Reduce child mortality**. Target 1 — Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five. **Action**: mothers of 13,716 malnourished children under the age of five received nutrition guidance classes and porridge with soybean powder for their children and 1,760 children gained weight back to their standard weight; (e) **goal 5**: **Improve maternal health**. Target 1 — Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio. **Action**: 191 pregnant women received 100 tablets of anti-anaemic chalybeate, anti-malarial chloroquine and a mosquito net; (f) **goal 6**: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**. Target 1 — Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. **Action**: developed an AIDS prevention education programme; 40,656 people attended AIDS prevention seminars. Target 3 — Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. **Action**: provided free medical services such as medical examinations and hygiene instructions, including malaria prevention, for 4,710 people in villages without doctors and hospitals; (g) **goal 7**: **Ensure environmental sustainability**. Target 3 — Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. **Action**: constructed wells and sanitation facilities such as toilets and hand-wash stations in WFWPI schools, helping 6,541 students. Two hundred and fifty women attended seminars on reducing, reusing and recycling garbage organized by WFWPI; (h) **goal 8**: **Develop a global partnership for development**. Target 4 — In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. **Action**: installation of medical box system in villages without doctors and hospitals providing access to low-cost medicines for 8,400 villagers. Target 6 — In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications. **Action**: installation of an Internet room in a library and a computer course in a WFWPI training centre helped 665 women learn Internet technologies.